NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

MR. BLAINE'S ACCEPTANCE.

BREKING TO MAKE THE TARIFF THE CHIEF CAMPAIGN ISSUE. Elaborate Argument for Protection—He Talks Softly of a Penceful Pereign Policy Reeps the Bloody Shirt Close Recfed, is Mild on Civil Service Meform, and Se-vers on the Mormons and Praud.

AUGUSTA, Mo., July 15, 1884.

An R. Benderson and others of the Commit

GENTLEMEN: In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and of the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the accountance with some observations upon the questions involved in the con-test-questions whose settlement may affect the future of the nation favorably or unfavor-

ably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the lead-ing position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the ublicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred ipon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war. whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted-never more conspicuously than in their principal measure at the late session of

THE TARIFF QUESTION. Revonue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revition in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to a specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence against a

to necomplish it in such form as will most of fectively aid the industrice of the nation.

Our Foregron Commerce.

A frequent accusation by our opponents is that the foreign commerce of the country has stendily decayed under the influence of the protective tariff. In this way they seek to an accusation of the commerce of the country has stendily decayed under the influence of the country has stendily decayed under the influence of the country has the confound the commerce of the country with its carrying trade—an error often committed innocently and sometimes designedly, but an error so gross that it does not distinguish between the ship and the earge. Foreign and the commerce of the country and the commerce of the country and the commerce of experts and commerce of excellenge. Our carrying trade of exclange. Our carrying trade of exclange. Our carrying trade is not one of the commerce of the United States (divided with a provided the stounding agreements since 1860, but our foreign commerce of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding agreement since of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding agreement since the provided the stounding agreement since the provided the stounding agreement since in the countries of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding agreement of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding agreement and the provided with a provided the stounding agreement and the provided with approximate of the United States (divided with approximate equality between exports and imports) reached the astounding agreement and the provided and the state of the United States (divided with approximate of the United States) and the countries of the United States (divided with approximate of the United States) and the countries of the United States (divided with app

that the agricultural States have made even more raild progress than the manufacturing States.

The farmers see that in 1860 Massachusetts and Illinois had about the same wealth—between eight and rine hundred million dollars each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred million dollars each—and that in 1880 Massachusetts had advanced to twenty-six hundred millions, while Illinois had advanced to thirty-two hundred millions. They see that New Jersey and Jowa wore just equal in population in 1860, and that in twenty years the wealth of New Jersey was increased by the sum of eight hundred and fifty millions of dollars, while the wealth of Iowa was increased by the sum of fifteen hundred millions. They see that the nine leading agricultural States of the West have grown so rapidly in prosperity that the aggregate addition to their wealth since 1860 is almost as great as the wealth of the entire country in that year. They see that the South, which is aimost exclusively agricultural, has shared in the general prosperity, and that, having recovered from the loss and devastation of war, it has gained so rapidly that its total wealth is at least the double of that which it possessed in 1860, exclusive of slaves.

In these extraordinary developments the farmers see the helpful impulse of a home market, and they see that the financial and revenue system enacted since the Republican party came into power has established and constantly expanded the home market. They see that even in the ease of wheat, which is our chief cereal export, they eave sold, in the average of the years since the close of the war, three bushels at home to one they have sold abroad, and that in the case of corn, the only other cereal which we export to any extent, one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a haif bushels experted. In some years the disparity has been so great that for every peck of corn exported one hundred bushels have been used at home to three and a haif bushels experted. In some years the dis

countries to which we should be surrendering every advantage of trade; from which we should be gaining nothing in return.

A policy of this kind would be disastrous to the mechanics and workingmen of the United States. Wages are unjustly reduced when an industrious man is not able by his earnings to live in comfort, educate his children, and lay by a sufficient amount for the necessities of age. The reduction of wages inevitably consequent upon throwing our home market open to the world would deprive them of the power to do this. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It would prove a great calamity to our country. It has not and capital, guarding with care the rights of each. A conflict between the two has always led in the past and will always lead in the future to the injury of both. Labor is indispensable to the creation and profitable use of capital, and capital increases the efficiency and value of labor. Whoever arrays the one against the other is an enemy of both. That policy is wisest and best which harmonizes the two on the basis of absolute justice. The Republican party has protected the free labor of America so that its compensation is larger than is realized in any other country. It has guarded our neople against the outfair competition of contractlabor from China and may be called upon to prohibit the growth of a similar evil from Europe. It is obviously unfair to permit capitalists to make contracts for chean labor in foreign countries to the hurt and disparagement of the labor of American citizens. Such a policy (like that which would leave the time and other conditions of home labor exclusively in the control of the employer) is injurious to all parties—not the least so to the unhappy persons who are made the subjects of the contract for the interest of the republic hat any condition of warses to the hard standard provaling elsewhere. The limit

ported in the entire previous history of American commerces. All the dotails when analyzed correspond with this gigantic result. The commercial cities of the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our cities amportum, the city of New York with its beginning to the Union never had such growth as they have enjoyed since 1860. Our cities amportum, the city of New York with its her population and increased her westliffered her population and increased the westliffered her population and increased the more and exports which have entered and tolt her harbor are more than doubte in bulk and value the bear most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more more than doubte in bulk and value the bear most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more more than doubte in bulk and value the bear most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more more than doubte in bulk and value the bear most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more population. The sefect away of stagesting the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more population. The sefect away of the probability of the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more population of the first black the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more population of the first black the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more population of the confidence of those people in our friendly discontinuous more population of the confidence of these people in our friendly discontinuous more population of the confidence of these people in our friendly discontinuous more population in the first in the confidence of these people in our friendly discontinuous more population in the first in the confidence of these people in our friendly discontinuous more population in the first in the confidence of these people in

relations with Mexico, and we should not be content until similar and mutually advantage-cos arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their coionial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated so little. Our foreign policy should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.

The name of American, which belongs to us in our national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patifolism. Citizenship of the republic must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it. The American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere waik secure in his personal and civi rights. The republic should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobier one, than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyaity—protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand.

The state of the control of the cont the Southern youth: it revives and stimulates prejudice: it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress, and harmony.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The general character of the civil service of the United States, under all Administrations, has been homorable. In the one supreme test—the collection and disbursement of revenue—the record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the almost fabulous sums which were received and paid during the late war, scrupulous integrity was the prevailing rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period it can be said to the honor of the American name, that unfaithfulness and dishenesty among civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle.

The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service, until now it includes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which provailed when the number was smaller have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to exparate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of towure to be based on faithful discharge of duty, are the two can's to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the ogislative branch of the Government from all control of appointments, and the executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules, and thus removing them from the caprice of favoritism. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal compeliency the preference of the soldlers who risked their lives in defence of the Union.

I entered Congress in 1863, and in a somewhat provides the proposition of the divisor for appointment to fixed rules, and the reposition of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons which were instantly conditions of the divisor of a popular device. The mon

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the republic. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to made any law "respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee. Protestant and Catholic, Jew and tientile, have worshiped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offences against the law. A religious sect, strongly intrenched in one of the Territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other Territories, claims the right to destroy the great safeguard and muniment of social order, and to practise as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil govern-THE MORMON QUESTION.

ment, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practise polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come among us, to continue the right of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes: it takes cognizance only of what he does. As clizzens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national saction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it as a State in the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

vidual ceases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver, and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of desperate war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiset reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge this measure until a common standard of value shall be reached and estabilished—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange. OUR CURRENCY.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the republic is increased by the multiplication of landholders. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among 1,000 men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the national domain to be consolidated and controlled by the few against the many is enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the republic or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS. THE PUBLIC LANDS. OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS,

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Among our national interests one languishes—the foreign carrying trade. It was very seriously crippled in our civil war, and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With a frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than that of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation. Yet the Government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the Government to railways and to manufactures, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to these enterprises, would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just consider the moves some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that this great interest may at last receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction should receive encouragement.

The Republicans of Maine Prosecuting s

Vigorous Canvass on National Issues. AUGUSTA, July 18 .- Mr. Blaine departs for Bar Harbor to-morrow, to remain for an in-definite period. He will spend the Sabbath with Senator Eugene Hale, in Ellsworth. Mrs. Blaine, Emmons Blaine, and William Walter Phelps are already at Bar Harbor. The remainder of the family will follow on Tuesday next. Miss Hattie, Mrs. Blaine's youngest daughter, returned from Poland Springs to daughter, returned from Poland Springs tonight, Mr. Blaine has just given \$250 to the
Maine Industrial School for Giris, to be used
toward the erection of a new building.
Among Mr. Blaine's callers to-day was the
Hon, Maurice C. Blake of California. The
Maine Republicans are prosecuting the campaign with vigor. State issues are lost sight of
and national come to the front. The Democrats have not made much stir as yet. They
have no hopes of carrying the election, but will
simply endeavor to reduce the Republican majority as much as possible. Mr. Blaine is looking for much strength in Irish-American quarters, and is expecting many votes from that
direction.

Two Mrs. Kaufmanns.

Mrs. Sophia Kaufmann, a middle-aged woman Mrs. Sophia Kaufmann, a middle-aged woman of 87 Bushwick avenue, and Mrs. Sophia Kaufmann, a young and handsome woman of 12 Monteith street, Brooklyn, caused the arraignment yesterday of karl Kaufmann on the charge of bigamy. Kaufmann in 1858, and lived with her until 1873. They had five children. The second wife, it is alleged he married in July, 1883. She says he told her of his first marriage, but wad that he had secured a divorce. When, five mouths are, all is had secured a divorce. When, five mouths are, as he learned that he was not divorced from the first wife, she resolved to find her, and, with her aid, prosecute Kanfmann.

On Sauriay last the two women met, and, after sympathizing with each other, they got a warrant for his arrest. Kaufmann waived examination, and was held for the action of the Grand 37, w

LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE CHOLERA EPIDEMIC SPREADING IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE.

serence of the Mortality in Marcellies and Toulon-The Plague Making its Appearance in a City of Asiatic Russia.

MARSEILLES, July 18 .- The situation here s becoming more grave. The heat is unbear-ble, and there is no wind stirring. The epidemic is spreading, and the mortality is daily increasing. Twenty-three persons died of cholers in the city last night, and 47 during the twenty-four hours ending at 8 P. M. to-day. Six died between 9 A. M. and noon. Cholera has made it appearance at Arles, forty-four miles from here, and three persons have died

of the disease.

9:30 P. M.—There have been 58 deaths here from cholera during the past 24 hours. TOULON, July 18.—There were 14 deaths here from cholera list night. The Mayor, who is suffering with the disease, is improving. The Deputy Mayor is also ill from cholera. The

Deputy Mayor is also ill from cholera. The panic continues, and the exodus of inhabitants is increasing.

6 P.M.—Bixteen deaths from cholera have occurred here since 10 o'clock this morning.
London, July 18.—The health officers of London have held a meeting for the purpose of organizing hospital service throughout the city, so that in the event of the appearance of cholera the patients can be promptly cared for.

The steamer Saint Dustan, from Marseilles, arrived in the Mersey to-day. Two deaths from cholera occurred on board during the voyage. The steamer was ordered to be placed in an isolated position, and communication with the shore was forbidden.

The Municipal Council of Dover is preparing measures to guard against the introduction of cholera. All vessels for that port will be examined before being allowed to enter the harbor.

St. Petersburg. July 18.—The plague has made it appearance at Khers a city of Asiatio

harbor.

HT. PETERBURG. July 18.—The plague has made its appearance at Khars, a city of Asiatic Russia, not far from Erzeroom, and also at other stations of the Caucasus. It was brought from Persia. The sanitary cordon at Batu has proved entirely useless, eight hundred persons having died at Bedra during the month of May. Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff has interdicted the Mosiems of the Caucasus from making any pilgrimages to the holy places.

CHINA COOLING DOWN.

The Appearance of the French Fleet Strengthening the Peace Party.

SHANGHAI, July 18 .- The situation at Pekin has become very critical, owing to the occurrence of stormy disputes between Li Hung Chang and Tso Tsung Chang in regard to what

Young Capt. McCullagh and Capt. Murphy marched into the Tombs yesterday morning at the head of the troop of boys arrested on the freight caragoing up the Bowery on Thursday night. Twenty-three policemen escorted the prisohers. Mr. Abbott of the New York and Hariem Indiroad made complaints against each of the boys. Five out of the forty-five showed that they were arrested while walking on the crosswalks when the cars were passing and were discharged. Most of the others said that they had got on top of the cars to ride to their homes, not thinking that they violated my law. These were fined \$2 each. The fathers and mothers of twently-two paid their fines. Young Capt. Mevillagh fed his prisoners with \$12 worth of sandwiches in the Elizabeth street station house on Thursday night.

Sixteen boys, arrested on similar charges, were discharged at Jefterson Market vesterday because the complainant could not identify them.

Sidney S. Harris, Samuel R. H. Vance, and Sidney S. Harris, Samuel K. H. Vance, and Georse W.T. Lord were appointed yesterday by the General Term of the Supreme Court Commissioners to determine whether the application of the Broadway Railroad Company and that of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company and that of the Broadway Surface Railroad Company for leave to Luid roads on Broadway should be granted. The Court aiso appointed Luther R. Marsh, John H. Watson, and Oliver K. King Commissioners to determine whether the New York City Railroad Company, the Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, and the Third Avenue Italiroad Company shall have leave to construct new lines. The Commissioners are directed to report to the Court in sixty days.

A Palce Report Telegraphed from New York "I would give a thousand dollars," said Mr.
Lord, of the firm of Lord & Taylor, yesterday, "if I
could trace to its author the rumor that our firm was
embarrassed. If we owe anyhody anything, let nin
present his bill, and it will be paid. We are not embarassed or the stated with embarrassin int. The stories
originate in We prived, I suppose, and hardly a prominent dry words reaches excaped them of late."
Telegraphic in the effective of the stories
words with embarrassin int.

Telegraphic distributions are received in this city for the last
two days inclease that the faise rumor has been widely
telegraphed.

A Woman Murdered by a Mob.

ATLANTA, July 18. In Gilmer county, in the Cobuttah Mountains, the wife of Dow Grace, who formerly lived in Dawson county, was killed by a mob, who put out both her eyes, pierced her through the lody with a sharpened pole, and then hung her lifeless and mutiliated body to a tree. If is thought to have been the work of revenue informers but there are no clues as to the guilty perpetrators.

Giro Must Stay in Jail.

Judge Freedman decides that Edelberto Giro must remain in fail or give \$6,000 bail in Mrs. Car. line Car. sailt against him. She says he broke his promise to marry ber and got money from her by falseypreteness.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

Charges of Dishonesty in its Construction

CHICAGO, July 18 .- A staff correspondent of the Inter-Ocean has been investigating the condition of the monument at Springfield over the remains of President Lincoln, and that paper will to-morrow charge the gravest dishonesty in the performance of the work and will give a detailed account of the defects in its construction, which threaten the caving in of the terrace in which the crypt

the caving in of the terrace in which the crypt is situated, if not the overthrow of the monument itself.

The correspondent finds that the inner walls are of soft brick, which are already rotten, and in many places wood and granite chips are thrown in to fill the spaces which should have been solid masonry. In February one of the arches running the entire length of the terrace fell, and the fingstones, which form the floor of the terrace are held up by timbers put in by the custodian. This arch had been keyed up with pine wedges and chunks of mortar. In places where the granite blocks of the terrace floor were not long enough to reach, the wall their inner ends were supported by inch pine boards. Where the heavy granite columns for the statuary reat on the terrace they are isvelled up with pine wedges, and the stones are broken by unequal weight. The inner walls are loose, and are held up by long props, now rotting. The heavy stone over the crypt in which the remains of Tad Lincoln rest is supported on a pine board. The whole terrace on the south and east sides has been taken out to prevent the heavy stones from failing on the softing below. out to prevent the heavy stones from falling on the coffins below.

CHIP INTO THE HAT, BRETHREN.

The Republican National Committee Gets Out Its Circular to Officeholders.

Ex-Congressman John F. Dezendorf, leader of the Straightout Republicans in Virginia, visited the Republican National Committee's Headquarters yesterday. It is said that he is to have a conference with Chairman Jones and Mr. Elkins as to the proposition to unite the sir. Likins as to the proposition to unite the Straightouts and the Mahone Republicans in his State.

The committee sent out type-writer copies of this circular to Federal officeholders and others:

others:

DEAR SIR: The pending Presidential campaign is of onusual importance to the country. Every Republican is deeply interested in its result. The National Committee, on behalf of the Republican party, desired to make it justly vigorous and effective, and success certain in November.

Finds are required, however, to meet the lawful and proper expenses of the campaign; and to provide the same the committee finds lised dependent upon the liberality of Republicans to make such voluntary contributions as their mans will permit and as they feel inclined to give.

tributions as their means will permit and as they feel inclined to give.

You are, therefore, respectfully invited to send as soon as you conveniently may, by draft on New York or bostal money order, to the order of B. F. Jones, Chairman Republican Nglippal Committee, 242 Fifth avenue, New York wire, such sum as you may desire to contribute for the orlects before mentioned. A receipt for the same will be sent by return mail.

The Committee cheerfully calls the attention of every person holding any office, place, or employment under the United States, or any of the departments of the Government, to the provisions of the act of Congress entitled: "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States," approved January 16, 1883, and states that its influence will be exerted in conformity therewith. Respectfully, B. F. Jones, Chairman.

SURPRISED BY AN ANGRY FATHER.

Mr. Hallenbeck Leaps from One Window and Miss Eichborn from Another. Persons passing the corner of Lafayette

venue and South Elliott place. Brooklyn, about half past 6 o'clock last evening were astonished to see a man almost naked jumping from the second-story window of 69 Lafayette avenue. He ran into a house in the neighborhood, and soon emerged in tattered attire. He then hurried in the direction of Raymond street, and was hetip pursued by another man who carried a suit of clothes in his arms.

A policeman stopped the fugitive at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Raymond street, and took him to the Myrtle avenue station, where he was identified as Charles B. Hailenbeck, aged 30, who is an engineer in Raymond atreet isil. The man who pursued him was Henry Eichhorn, whose daughter Christiana, aged 16 years, had been found by him with Hailenbeck at the house in Lafayette avenue.

As soon as her father entered the house the girl jumped from a back window, while Hailenbeck field from the father's wrath by jumping from a front window. Hailenbeck is married, and his family live at Canarsie. He was locked up on a charge of abduction. oon emerged in tattered attire. He then

ROWBOATS TO THE FRONT. No Steam Ferry Can Monopolize the Water of Peckskill Creek.

Peekskill had a big local time yesterday over its celebrated steam ferry. The ferry was established a year ago to take passengers to the State camp by a short cut that would save a three-inite drive up hill. It comprises two boats and a steam engine. The boats are hitched to the engine by a wire rope that goes around a wooden drum, and starts off whenever the engineer a wooden drum, and starts off whenever the engineer turns a crank. When not turning the crank his eye is glued to the small end of a spyglass waiting until a man on the opposite shore officially waves his pocket-handkerchief. The hoats never start until this handkerchief waves. Often there are hig delays, so the villagers claim, between the time their nickels are collected for fare and the handkerchief is waved. Half as the collected for fare and the handkerchief is waved. Half as upper the start of the start ferry, and ascooped in a lot of traffic.

This sort of thing cut sernomity into the restents of the steam ferry, and on July 3 Fresident Southard of the village trustees, who is a stockholder in the steam concern, had four of the boatmen arrested, and charred them with opera ing a ferry without a license. He then procured from the suprem: Court a temporary injunction, restraining them from running their ferry.

Lawver Travers, of counsel for the boatmen, arrived in triumph at Peekskiil yesterday, and told President Southard that Julge Brown had discoved the injunction, because he don't think the grant which the steam ferry got in 1802 gave them exclusive right to instigate the worksteen just offer love. Gev Lamby et al. 1802 to the top of a pole and made the air of Peekskill your with their shouts for patronage.

Fighting Over a Cocker Spaniel.

A beautiful black cocker spaniel lay senseless on the pavement, in Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue, last evening. Two young white men and a colored man stood over him, fighting and using their canes as weapons. The colored man was Charles Johnson, inevaled of Robert It. Lagra, a broker, at \$90 Br., dway. He was defending himself seasons Johnson and Johnson was leading to the party of 167th street and Third avenue, both dry goods clerks.

Johnson was leading Mr. Lear's cocker spaniel when he met the Dayls brothers. The dog was muzzled. One of the young men, it is allead, without provocation, struck t c animal with his cane, and stretched it out on the street. Johnson's expastuations led to a battle between him and the young men. He got rather the best of it. A crowd sathered, and Policemen Cannon and Highs came up in time to see the Dayls brothers running sway. They chased and arrested them. Mr. Sidney F. Cowen of 173 East Sincternth street, and other gentletnen who had seen the whole affair, followed the prisoners to the Mercur street station, and testified that the Savies were locked up. man stood over him, fighting and using their canes as

Fined Under the Dingley Shipping Act. Suit was begun in the United States Court peterday against John Spalckhaven,master of the bark Prederick W. Carlon, for the recovery of penalties for paying off the crew of his vessel without the presence of the Shipping Commissioner. The complainant was Shipping Commissioner J. C. Reed. The complaint was Shipping Commissioner J. C. Reed. The complaint is the first made under the new Dinzley Shipping act Capt. Spaickhaven objected that the act was not appli-cable to vessels from Southern ports. His objection was overruled, and he paid a fine of \$50.

The Englishmen at Erle's Books.

Messrs. Powell and Westlake, the committee representing the English holders of the Eric Railroad securities began yesterday their investigations of the accounts of the company. It is understood some unpleasant correspondence passed between the committee and the officers of the Eric Company, but that all differences were adjusted with the view of improving the fluancial condition of the company.

Getting at a Game with the Help of a Ludder W. Sanford of the Rapid Transit Hotel re ported that there was a negro gambling house at 124 Wis Houston street. The police found the 14 her closed tight yesterday, but 9.5 into a heavy window by the help of a ladder. They found a back room full of men, but arress 1 only Henry Anderson, the alleged proprietor. They found 1,000 poker chips and seven packs of cards.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Lieut-sien, Sheridan left Washington yesterday morning for New York on a tour of inspection.

At a sale of California blooded stock in Sacramento on Thursday a two-year-old by Norfolk brought El.75t. Fourteen animals were sold, bringing a total of \$10,260. Johnnie and Freddie, 10 and 13 years old, son and nephew of William Steers, were drowned in Whetstone Bronk, Brattlebore, Vt., where they were bathing yes The street railway strike in Rochester is ended. The "spotter" objected to has resigned, and the drivers resumed work yesterday afternoon. No further trouble is apprehended.

suppresented.
The Treasury Department has made a rolling under the
new Shipping act that United States Shipping Commisiourns are the only persons entitled to receive compenation for shipping seamen for coast or contiguous forign trade. eign trade.

Henry Bloom, a Baltimore and Ohio express messenger, was arrested yesterday charged with having stolen a packane containing \$10,000. The money was sent from failiners to Cumberiand. Bloom look it to his home and offered to divide with his bondamps. The latter took the money and had Bloom arrested.

THE SQUATTERS MUST GO.

JUDGE VAN HOESEN CALLS AN RLB-VATED STATION A NUISANCE.

Pick Beater Mattingo Entitled to the Sunlight he Lost by the Railroad-Purpress. ture at Warren and Greenwich Streets.

Judge Van Hoesen of the Common Please decides that the station of the Ninth avenue wich street at Warren street is a common nuisance. The reasons he gives apply to many other elevated stations built out over the cross streets from the line of the tracks.

The case came up this way: Charles F. Mattlage of Hoboken is a fish dealer, and his shop is on the southwest corner of Greenwich and Warren streets. The elevated railroad company dug into his cellar on the Warren street front and put up pillars to support its station. Then it built up the station with its floor on a level with Mattlage's second-story windows, and its roof nearly as high as his. The structure entirely roofs the carriageway on Warren street for more than forty feet. It on Warren street for more than forty feet. It cuts off the plaintiff's light, and he can no longer see to grade his fish inside his store, but has to do it on the sidewalk. He sued for an order to have the station taken down, or if he couldn't get that he wanted compensation. Judge Van Hoesen assumes that the fee of the street is in the city, though apparently, he says, the plaintiff owns to the middle of the street. He says that the act of 1867 gave the railroad the right to use only the streets on which it was to lay its tracks. On this head he says:

We have become so accustomed to find stations of the elevated railroads at the corners of streets that the mind, from the force of habit, is inclined to take it for granted that a station must meeds be on a corner, but this is by no means so. Stations have been located at corners arrily because those places are convenient, and parity, a station of the stations have been located at corners arrily because those places are convenient, and parity, it is a station of the stations of the stations of the station of the station of the station of the stations of depots for public access to the railway."

The access to the railway."

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purchase, or acquire such buildings or parts of buildings as may be convenient for the stations of depots for public access to the railway."

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The acc of 1875, Judge Van Hoesen continues, gave the roads no new authority to take streets not specifically given them. He pronounces, thorefore, that this particular station is a "purpresture," that is to say, a nuisance consisting of building upon land that should be public or common. Being a common nuisance, the only remedy for its abatement would be an indictment, if the plaintiff had not suffered individual lajury. But he has, His light is cut off, and he is entitled to an injunction.

The company objects that he has obscured his own sidewalk with a wooden awning; but a man who builds himself a shelter from the sun does not thereby deprive himself of the right to complain of an unlawful structure which darkens his windows. He isn't bound to use all the sunlight there is or be at the mercy of the invader.

The defendant tried to show that the light of which the plaintiff is deprived is not direct, but reflected light. That doesn't matter, the Court says, so long as it was his light and he needed it.

Finally, he was not negligent, because he did not discover until the building was up that it darkened his windows.

The Court orders that the station be removed. It is not likely to be without a further fight. The plaintiff gets costs.

SWEPT BY FIRE FOR THE THIRD TIME. The Business Part of Cedar Springs, Mich. Again Burned-Four Lives Lo

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., July 18, 8 P. M .-For the third time within a year the neighbor-ing town of Cedar Springs is being swept by fire. The conflagration started this afternoon in a large lumber yard. A high wind was blowing directly toward the business portion of the town at the time. Johnson & Link's mill, the Wagar House, the Grand Rapids and Indians Railroad depot, the Cedar Springs House, and the whole business part of two squares on both sides of the main street of the town are entirely consumed.

consumed.

The Grand Rapids Fire Department has arerived on the scene, and is endeavoring to save
the residence portion of the town. The new
dwelling of Dr. Ford has just been burned.
Two men and one boy were burned in the mill.
One man, a commercial traveller, was burned
in the Wagar House. Their names have not
yet been learned.

Irving Hall for Cleveland and Harmony.

The Irving Hall Democracy's Executive Com-mittee endorsed last night the nomination of Cieveland and Hendricks and appointed a committee to make the and Hendricks and appointed a committee to make the arrangements for a ratification meeting, at which Lieut. Gov. David B. Hill will speak. Then, on Sheriff Davidson's motion, the committee passed the following: Resolved, That the Irving Hall Executive Committee feel deeply that every effort should be exercised in promoting those sentiments of harmony and friendship in the Democratic party of our city that we claim to have had a considerable share in the past in creating, and that no member of our organization should feel himself privileged to do aught that can mar it, or prevent s union of us all for an overwhelming success.

Cleveland and Hendricks Zonaves

The County Democracy of the Eighteenth district opened the campaign for Cleveland and Hendricks last evening. On motion of M. J. Murphy, it was declared to be the duty of partiots and lovers of the Democratic party to unite in a honest effort to secure the election of Grover Cleveland. The Chairman, James J. McCartney, said that a zonave legion 1,000 strong would be organized, and that a monster banner would be raised at Second avenue and Thirty-third street.

The Steamboat Thomas P. Way Run Into. The excursion boat Thomas P. Way, which left Coney Island at 8:100'clock last night, was run into off Communipaw by the Central Railroad ferryboad Planniedt. The excursion heat was struck on the star-board side, forward of the wheel, and a large part of the good rail was carried away. The ferryboat was only alightly damaged. No one was hurt.

The Hon. Sir Watkin Williams, a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Jus tice, is dead.

Ferdinand von Hochstetter, the German traveller and

N. Y., and Vice-President of the New York Knife Com-pany, died yesterday morning, aged 57 years. John Kelly Not Likely to Retire.

A friend of Mr. John Kelly said yesterday hat the Tammany leader had heard the rumor that he was to be retired from the leadership of the organiza-tion, and to be succeeded by Edward Kearney, and had pronounced it too absurd to be worth contradicting.

Of for Newport in the Tallapoosa. Secretary of the Navy William E. Chandler. who spent yesterday in New York, is off for Newport to-day in the United States despatch steamer Tallapoosa, Licut-Commander Merry. The Tallapoesa will sail from the navy yard between 4 and 5 o'clock.

Run Over by a Train.

Thomas Donohue, 29 years old, was killed by an express train on the New Haven Railroad, batween Polhamville and Mount Vernon, yesterday. The top of his head and one arm were cut off.

Nominations for Congress,

The Democrats of the Third West Virginia district yesterday renominated C. P. Snyder. J. W. Har-ris was nominated as a Presidential elector. The Signal Office Prediction.

Local showers and partly cloudy weather, followed by fair weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

The 3co employees of the dry goods firm of Hannigan & Boutlon, 245 Grand street, will have an excursion on July 29 to Huction's Toint Grove, at Southold. Thomas Duffy, To years of age, fell out of a third-story window at 43c East Eleventh sireet, yesterday, and was only hort. He was taken to Belleviue Hospital. The Garfield Republican Club of the Thirteenth Assembly district and several hundred of their friends went on an excursion yesterday to Roton Point, Long Island Sound.

Sound.

James D. Fish has been removed, on account of his insolvency, from the trusteeship, by virtue of which certain rolling stock sold to the Toledo and Indianapolis liailroad Company and not paid for had been turned to the him by the receiver of that company. The Morcantile Trust Company succeeds to the trust.

The will of John Conners, late of Parily's Station, was admitted to probate in the Surrogate's Court of Wastchester county vesterilay. The real estate goes to a foater bruther, Edward Conners, John had about \$800 in bank, which is claimed by the Rev. James S. Kiley as advance payment for masses to be said for the repose of the soul of the giver.

savance payment for masses to be said for the repose of the soul of the giver.

Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court decided yesterday, in the suit of Henry Louis Bischoff, she with the same of the she was a second of the plaintiff she with the same of the plaintiff in laws, for \$63,125, 100,000 purchased for the plaintiff in laws, for \$63,125, 100,000 purchased for the plaintiff in laws, for \$63,125, 100,000 purchased for the plaintiff in laws, for \$63,125, 100,000 purchased for the plaintiff in laws, for \$63,125, 100,000 purchased for the general decided and the watch that the loss by the transaction must fail on the defendants.

The watch found in the possession of the two boys arrested on Thursday night for spending too much ants.

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Which was a should be seen to be seen the said the watch and mourp had been stong for the two the mattresses in his bedroom. One of the for burglary, and discussed because he was so young.